

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## THREE NOBILE EXPEDITION MEN ARE DISCOVERED

After 43 Days' Tramping Over Ice, They Are Found on Ice Pack

## RUSSIAN AIRMAN SIGHTS WAYFARERS

Krassin Still Smashing Way Through Floes to the Rescue of Marooned Crew

MOSCOW (AP)—Virtually given up, three men of the Nobile expedition have been discovered alive on the ice packs to the west of Cape Platen, north of Northeastland. They are Dr. Finn Malmgren, Swedish meteorologist, Capt. Alberto Mariano, pilot of the dirigible Italia, and Capt. Filippo Zappi, navigator. They had been tramping their weary way over the ice from near Foy Island, for 43 days.

A Russian airman, Chukhnovsky, who took off from the icebreaker Krassin, sighted the wayfarers from afar. About the same time the castaways saw the plane and two of them waved frantically with tattered flags. The third was lying down. Chukhnovsky circled over them five times, seeking a landing, but was forced to return to the Krassin. He returned to the marooned men in the afternoon.

The Russian airman's efforts will be devoted to finding a landing spot or picking some route whereby additional aid may be speedily sent to Dr. Malmgren and his companions. It is possible that other planes have flown over the men, as they appeared as little specks against the glistening ice fields. Atmospheric conditions, however, were more suitable for reconnaissance.

The discovery of the castaways has sent a thrill through the hearts of those aboard the Krassin, which for one month has been steadily smashing through the ice floes in a determined effort to reach the Nobile group of five men off Foy Island, at the same time searching for the others who had disappeared.

## Restraint Sought on "Parking Hog"

## Improvement in Courtesy and Technique Is Essential A. A. A. Is Advised

A campaign to promote courtesy and fairness to fellow-automobilists as a means of eliminating the "parking hog" from motordom, thus solving or at least mitigating a problem of space conservation felt even in the smaller towns, is proposed for the American Automobile Association by Allen H. Wood Sr., a member of the Boston division of the A. A. A.

"The road hog is an old and disdorable figure in motordom," says Mr. Wood. "The parking hog is becoming even more common. In some respects, he is even more of a nuisance."

Improvement in parking courtesy and parking techniques for the average motorist, Mr. Wood believes, will go hand in hand. It takes little more time to park properly than improperly, he has stated, and even at the cost of an extra minute parking in such a way as to use no more space than is absolutely necessary, to make room for the other fellow, is time well spent.

## SPINNERS REJECT HALF-TIME PROPOSAL

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The voting on the proposal to revert to organized half-time working in the American section of the Lancashire cotton spinning industry, affecting 120,000 workers, has resulted, after two ballots, in securing only 79 per cent support. This being 11 per cent less than the minimum asked for by the Master Spinners' Federation committee, the scheme has been dropped and is not expected to be revived.

It is now a question of survival of the fittest, 50 mills having already closed down in consequence of their inability to produce yarn without loss at existing world prices. It was officially stated after the meeting that the actual production in the American section of the mills is now approximately 70 per cent normal.

## WIRELESS JOINS AFRICA AND MASSACHUSETTS

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass. (AP)—In spite of the electrical storms along the eastern coast of the United States, the Rev Robert Russell of Larchmont, N. Y., a missionary in Africa, engaged in a rapid wireless code conversation with his wife, who is spending the summer at the Northfield Hotel here.

Approximately 5000 miles were spanned in the contact.

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## Goods From the Antilles Will Soon Pass This Gate



© Chicago Aerial Survey Company

Locks and Power Plant at Lakeport, Ill., on the Chicago Drainage Canal, an Important Link on the Lakes-to-the-Gulf-of-Mexico Waterway, Which Has Reached That Stage Where It Can Be Said to Be Nearing Completion. Navigation is Expected to Be Under Way Within Three Years.

## LAKES AND GULF WATERWAY NOW IN FINAL STAGES

Michigan's Waters Expected to Mingle With Gulf of Mexico in Three Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Direct water transportation between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, forecast within the next three years, is expected to cause a great increase in barge traffic on the Mississippi River.

Ultimately it will be pointed out, South America will be enabled to float goods to Canada while lake cities may ship down the Father of Waters to Spanish and Portuguese speaking nations beyond the Caribbean.

Seventy per cent of the state work needed to link Chicago and New Orleans by water is completed or under contract. Before the end of this year everything remaining will be contracted for, it is announced at the State Division of Waterways.

Illinois' expense will be between \$18,000,000 and \$19,000,000, according to present estimates. The funds are in hand from a \$20,000,000 bond issue voted 20 years ago. The Federal Government has authorized \$3,500,000, but will have to spend more in connection with the Illinois waterway.

The Mississippi River, and the Great Lakes will be linked across this state via the Illinois River, a tributary of the Mississippi. For 230 miles up from the Mississippi to Utica, the Illinois River is already navigable, and requires only dredging in its shallow places. At the other end of the waterway nothing remains to be done. From Joliet to Chicago the sanitary canal affords an admirable channel.

**Final Gap of 65 Miles**

In between Utica and Joliet there are 65 miles of the Illinois and the Des Plaines Rivers which block communication between the two great water systems. When this gap is bridged, the waterways which extend south to the Gulf of Mexico and east to the Gulf of St. Lawrence will be united.

Five locks are required in the 65-mile stretch. The masonry of three is finished, a fourth is under construction.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

## United States Athletes Sail for Olympics at Amsterdam

Two Hundred and Eighty-Eight Competitors, Sports Paraphernalia, Officials and Trainers Leave New York on the President Roosevelt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The most varied team that has ever represented the United States in the main events of the Olympic Games, got under way this noon, when young men and women, with a plentiful complement of officials, trainers and a load of paraphernalia, including the complete supplies for all the various competitions, sailed past the Statue of Liberty on the President Roosevelt, bound for Amsterdam.

By special arrangement, the President Roosevelt was transferred from the New Jersey pier of the United States Lines, from which it was chartered for the trip, to the New York side, from which it left promptly at noon.

The steamboat Macom, the official vessel of the Mayor's committee on distinguished guests, from which its name is derived, had a new task assigned for the occasion. Instead of its usual task of welcoming, it now speeded the parting of the distinguished company which will wear the shield of the United States at Amsterdam. Loaded to the brim with the friends and relatives of the athletes, it followed the President Roosevelt with several fire boats and other harbor craft well into the harbor.

**Steamer Especially Equipped**

The President Roosevelt has been specially equipped for the occasion, with one deck reserved for a running track, while a swimming tank, and places where the other teams may practice are also part of the equipment. The athletes will live aboard all through the games, so these arrangements are absolutely necessary.

The leading features of the new team, in which it differs greatly from the team which went over in 1924, is the great increase of women athletes. In place of the new young women who represented the United States at that time mostly on the swimming team, Miss Helen Meany and her associates on that occasion will find themselves asso-

ciating with Miss Elta Cartwright and her associates on the women's track team, the first to compete in the Olympic Games, as well as Miss Marion Lloyd and Mrs. Charles H. Hooper of the fencing team.

Another change that will be a great variation from the procedure for years ago will be the assignment of the statehood in which athlete will have the preference all the way through, with the officials relegated to what places are left.

This is due to the firmness of Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the chair-

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## WOMEN'S BOARD URGES MEMBERS TO BACK HOOVER

New York Law Enforcement Committee Denounces Smith as Wet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A resolution urging all friends of prohibition to "vote for Hoover and Curtis and against Smith and Robinson" and if necessary, to sacrifice party interests in order to protect the dry law, was passed by the board of trustees of the New York Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement at a meeting just held here.

The resolution was characterized by dry leaders here as the first important move in a vigorous campaign which organized women of the country will wage to insure the election of a President who is committed to support of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The action of the board of trustees was said to be in direct contrast to the organization's hitherto non-partisan policy and to indicate the seriousness with which the women intend to wage their campaign.

### Criticized Smith

In a resolution setting forth the reason for their action, the board characterized Governor Smith as "an unceasing opponent of the Eighteenth Amendment" and as being responsible for "the deplorable conditions recently exposed in New York by the repeal of the state enforcement law."

After a brief citation of Governor Smith's record as Assemblyman and Governor as an opponent of Prohibition, the resolution asserts that "wet" interests are working for his election because they believe it would be "the strongest blow at prohibition and its enforcement and the keenest strategy leading to the modification of the enforcement act."

The resolution calls attention to Governor Smith's messages to the Legislature "especially requesting it to repeal its ratification of the amendment," and asserts that by repealing the Mullen-Gage State Enforcement Act, he reduced the protection from state law to a degree unknown since early colonial days, and "opened the door to the deplorable conditions recently exposed in New York."

### United Dry Vote

"It becomes the solemn duty," the resolution continues, "of all those who stand for a dry nation and self-respecting, honest enforcement to vote unitedly and understandingly against the Democratic candidate, Governor Smith, for President, and for the Republican candidate, Mr. Hoover, who is personally dry and politically pledged to uphold the law and its enforcement."

"Whereas, The New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement is

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters  
Copley—"He Walked in Her Sleep," \$3.30.  
Majestic—"Good News," \$1.50.

### EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park; Jamaica Plain—Entertainment to grand group, games, stories, etc., afternoon.

### Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 6. Tuesdays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 1 o'clock. Admission free. Paintings and small sculpture by Massobets artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Newbury Court, Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free. Etchings, 523 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marines and etchings.

Boston Art Club, 159 Newbury Street—Annual exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 555 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings.

Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition, 3 Park Street—Color prints from wood blocks by European artists.

Provincetown Art Association, Province town—Annual modernistic exhibition of oils, water colors, drawings, prints and small sculpture. Open daily, 10 to 6. Tuesdays, 1 to 5.

New South Art Association, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings, sculpture, and black-and-white photographs. Open weekly, 10 to 5. Tuesdays, 1 to 5.

Concord Art Center, Concord—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Concord Art Association. Open weekly, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5.

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## Smith Refuses Indorsement of Equalization Fee

Governor Tells Farmers He Will Stand on Party Pledge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Word has been passed to Democratic leaders that Governor Smith, the party's presidential candidate, will not indorse on the equalization fee.

Word to this effect was "sent down the line" by persons close to the New York executive, following the dissemination of statements by certain equalization fee advocates that the Democratic candidate would approve the project as a strong bid for agricultural support.

The New York Governor himself made a public statement on the subject in reply to a telegraphic query sent him by William H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, asking his position on the issue.

Mr. Settle and several farm organization heads who took an active part in the effort at both party conventions for an equalization fee plank, are understood to have claimed that the Democratic candidate would exceed the Democratic platform declaration on the question.

"Squarely on Party Pledge"

Governor Smith spied that contention in his message to Mr. Settle. He declared that he stood "squarely on the party pledge." Nothing is said in the communication about the equalization fee. The Governor stated that if elected he would immediately call a conference "of leaders to work with me during the winter to develop a concrete plan embodying the principle of the Houston platform so that I may transmit to Congress at its opening session a definite program."

This strong intimation from the candidate himself and the word that had previously been sent through the ranks as coming from him, gave the political leaders of the party to understand that Governor Smith is hewing close to the platform on the farm issue.

Desirous as he is to capture the farm vote, it is obvious, according to political leaders, that Governor Smith does not at present contemplate any definite stand on the equalization fee.

Until he receives formal notification of his nomination, Senator Robinson will not enter into a detailed discussion of political issues, he declared. He declined to amplify his position at present by any informal discussion.

The selection of a national chairman and the conclusion as to what organizations are required and how and where they are to be set up is of great importance," his statement said. "Too much stress cannot be laid upon the value of an organization that shall extend its activities to every part of the country."

"I would like to have the committee give attention to the proposal to establish a bureau or headquarters at some central point in one of the southern states for the direction of the campaign in the South.

"Conditions in that section are very different from those which have prevailed in other national campaigns. An organized effort is in progress in several southern states to defeat the national Democratic ticket, and while the force and volume of this movement is not yet known, I am of the opinion that sound policy should prompt our party managers to meet the opposition decisively and promptly."

"The best manner in which to offset the opposition in the South is, of course, largely for determination by the national committee and it might be that some more effective manner than that herein suggested would be devised. I wish to give emphasis to the advisability of meeting the conditions referred to aggressively."

**BOSTON FISH INQUIRY URGED**

Spokesmen of the Boston Central Labor Union have urged the State Commission on Necessaries of Life to summon witnesses and use its full legal powers to determine whether monopolistic practices exist in the Boston Fish Market. Charles H. Adams, chairman, said the commission's ordinary methods of investigation probably would be adequate.

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a non-partisan organization, existing for the enforcement of law, chiefly the prohibition law, and has from time to time opposed candidates and policies of each party which it believed to be adverse to proper law enforcement:

"Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement, urge our membership and friends to sacrifice party, if need be, in devotion to principle and to vote for Hoover and Curtis and against Smith and Robinson."

Represents Many Groups

The committee represents various organized groups of women throughout the State, including the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association, the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the National Council of Women and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The board announced that Miss Mary Garret Hay had been appointed state chairman of the organization. Her appointment, it was believed, will serve as a rallying call to the drys, and "Independent" and "Progressive" women throughout the State, who rallied under her leadership in the days when New York State women were fighting for the vote.

**Senator Robinson Warns Democrats of Break in South**

**Candidate for Vice-President Reports "Organized Effort" to Overthrow Ticket**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic nominee for vice-president, has just issued a formal warning to his party that it must conduct a vigorous campaign in the South if it expects to keep it "solid" in the forthcoming election.

In a statement preceding the opening of the Democratic National Committee meeting here, Senator Robinson declared that "an organized effort is in progress in several southern states to defeat the Democratic ticket." This statement was interpreted in high political circles here as a direct admission that the Democrats expect the South to form one of the major battle grounds of the pending campaign.

He receives formal notification of his nomination, Senator Robinson will not enter into a detailed discussion of political issues, he declared. He declined to amplify his position at present by any informal discussion.

The selection of a national chairman and the conclusion as to what organizations are required and how and where they are to be set up is of great importance," his statement said. "Too much stress cannot be laid upon the value of an organization that shall extend its activities to every part of the country."

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early date will result in vacating all stress that certain Corn Belt leaders have been endeavoring to develop on the agricultural issue.

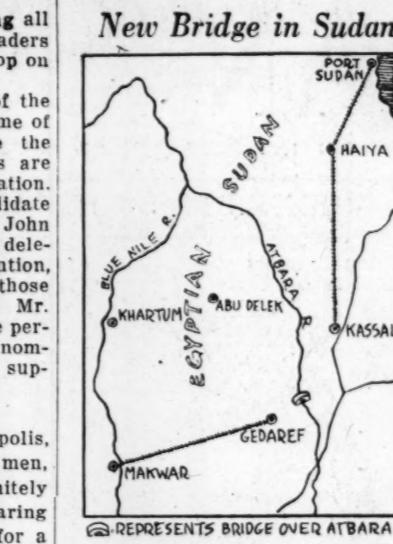
One of the first indications of the weakening of the attitude of some of these midwestern leaders are the overtures that Indiana leaders are making to the Hoover organization. Harry Leslie, Republican candidate for Governor from that State; John Owens, chairman of the Indiana delegation at the national convention, and Edgar D. Bush, one of those who led the contest against Mr. Hoover's nomination, have made personal calls on the Republican nominees and assured him of their support.

Opposed to Smith

Luke W. Duffey, of Indianapolis, another of the anti-Hoover men, also announced he was definitely against Governor Smith, declaring the farmers could never hope for a solution of their problems from a New York City politician.

Political leaders here view the Smith statement on the farm issue and confidential information concerning his attitude on the equalization fee, as the most significant development of the campaign so far.

They assert that, taken in the light of the entire political situation, it means that the New York candidate will not stress the farm issue and that the equalization fee will find no outspoken advocate in him, despite the claims and activities of certain farm organization leaders.



Map Shows Bridge Over the Atbara River Which Will be the Connecting Link Between Makwar and Kassala, and Which Will Open Up a Rich Cotton-Growing Area.

## BRIDGE OVER ATBARA BUILT AHEAD OF TIME

BIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London—The railway bridge over the Atbara River in Sudan has been completed five months before contract time, according to news received here by Dorman & Long, the British engineering firm, which was intrusted with the work. The Atbara at this point is 1050 feet across, or somewhat wider than the River Thames at Waterloo. The steel work was shipped from Middlesborough, Eng., last November.

The railway concerned is to connect Makwar on the Blue Nile via Kassala, via Haya to Port Sudan, thus opening up a rich cotton-growing area.

The acclamations accorded her and to her flight companions was no less sincere. All three were presented with medals and other gifts during the elaborate ceremonies in their honor.

At Medford, Miss Earhart's home, the acclamations accorded her and to her flight companions was no less sincere.

Arriving unannounced, it was but a matter of minutes before she was surrounded by a throng of cheering Syrian and Chinese children, the principal clients of the settlement house, many of whom she knew by name and whose greeting she returned as heartily as it was given.

Miss Earhart was informed that her "vacation" already overstayed, was extended for another six weeks.

At Medford, Miss Earhart's home, the acclamations accorded her and to her flight companions was no less sincere.

Arriving unannounced, it was but a matter of minutes before she was surrounded by a throng of cheering

newspapermen present, she said: "I do not think you people have given enough credit to Lady Guest, whose generosity made our flight possible. Without her there might have been no flight."

She announced that social service work would remain her job and that while aviation would always claim as much time as she could afford, it would not take the place of the former. She further declared that she had no definite plans for the future save that she might write a book.

## BUSINESS EXECUTIVES ENROLL AT HARVARD

School has opened again for 175 business executives who have come to Harvard University from over the country to attend the special six weeks' session of study instituted by the Harvard Business School as an aid to modern business methods.

Perhaps the most spontaneous greeting given to Miss Earhart during her two-day stay here, completing the Friendship's flight log started in Boston on June 3, was received at the Denison House, where she still holds her "job" as a social worker.

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Syrian and Chinese children, the principal clients of the settlement house, many of whom she knew by name and whose greeting she returned as heartily as it was given.

Miss Earhart was informed that her "vacation" already overstayed, was extended for another six weeks.

## BACK HOOVER, PROHIBITION PARTY URGED

Representative Randall  
Makes Plea for Unity  
All Dry Factions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO — Support of Herbert Hoover for President was urged upon the Prohibition Party by Charles H. Randall, the only Representative in Congress from the Prohibition Party ever elected, in a message to the party convention here. Mr. Randall was the author of the Eighteenth Amendment in the Lower House and of the legislation for wartime prohibition, for prohibition in Hawaii and Porto Rico, and of a number of other prohibition measures, according to party leaders here.

In his message to the convention he said: "The Republican Party has committed itself to the greatest forward movement since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. That peerless statesman, Senator William E. Borah, led the party into an unequivocal declaration not only for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, but for personal observance of the law by its members."

**Urge Co-operation With G. O. P.**

"In view of this momentous action, the Prohibition Party should, with enthusiasm, accept the proposed co-operation of the Republican Party."

"If the Republicans had shown any evidence of collusion or evasion in naming candidates to run upon such

a platform, then I would be the last man to recommend that our party join the Republican Party in the election of its candidates."

"Herbert Hoover is personally dry and he is undoubtedly politically dry."

### Praise for Curtis

"Charles Curtis of Kansas was one of the first men in that State to prosecute violators of the state prohibition law. During my six years' acquaintance with him in Congress he was one of the strongest supporters of all prohibition measures."

"Therefore, I recommend that our national convention, at Chicago, on July 10, nominate Hoover and Curtis as its standard bearers."

Mr. Randall served six years in Congress. He is now chairman of the Public Works Committee of the City Council of Los Angeles, and is running for United States Senator in California as the Prohibition Party nominee.

### Prohibitionists Deny

#### Farmer-Labor Fusion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Possibility of joining the Prohibition Party with the Farmer-Labor Party meeting here simultaneously was discounted by Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, national chairman of the prohibitionists. He said the Farmer-Laborites would like to arrive at common action, but that this would only split up the situation more in the agricultural states.

"The major object in this campaign is to defeat Smith," he said, and this proposed action would simply complicate things and would not get anywhere.

Mr. Colvin said that it would not probable the Prohibition Party would endorse Mr. Hoover, but that it might be given authority to go into certain southern states with a coalition of Hoover-Curtis electors.

## Prohibition Party Is Advised to Abandon 'Lone Hand' Effort

Campaign as Third Party Will Only Aid Wets, Youth Tells Convention—Points to Danger of Taking Dry Republican Votes From Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The heights of the dramatic were reached when a young man facing his elders told the Prohibition Party in convention here that its strength was shrinking and that it had better face the facts and help Hoover.

The outcry of "old line" party prohibitionists drowned out the youth's voice, and for a few moments it seemed doubtful whether he could continue, but he stuck to his guns, and the convention heard him out. The protests he evoked were offset by the plaudits he won.

The young man was Nelson A. White of Drexel Hill, near Philadelphia, Pa. He described himself later as "just a plain prohibition voter."

The Prohibition Party would write its own finish if it attempted in this election to inject between a dry Republican and a wet Democrat a third party ticket, he told the convention. The party would simply have no chance.

"Herbert Hoover is our logical candidate," he declared. "Herbert Hoover is in many ways the antithesis of the thing we have to beat. He will be our next President unless the drys, from whom he should have his greatest support, desert him in his hour of need."

"Herbert Hoover is a modest Christian gentleman. He is not fundamentally a party man. He should appeal especially to the party prohibitionists who have no sympathy for the other parties. He is the only man in the country capable of beating Al Smith."

When he finished, the chairman of the convention took the floor and a hearing for all speakers.

Nevertheless an outbreak greeted Miss Jeannette O. Campbell of Los Angeles, Calif., who had been an active Democratic worker, but came to this convention as a Prohibitionist.

"Hoover is our only hope," she de-

clared. "We've got to endorse him or betray the cause." A volley of noises greeted her and the chairman appealed for order.

"Herbert Hoover has not been to blame in the least for the last two administrations," she continued.

"The President is responsible for the whole thing. Had Mr. Hoover protested, he could have accomplished but his own ruin. I think we should appreciate that he was utterly helpless to alter what was in the hands of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General."

"There is nothing we can do but to defeat Governor Smith, and to defeat him there is only one thing for this organization to do, and it is to nominate Herbert Hoover." She sat down amid applause, the opposition keeping silence.

### LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN RE-ELECT ROBERTSON

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in convention here have elected international officers and endorsed a number of congressmen for re-election.

The international officers chosen were: President, D. B. Robertson of Cleveland, O., re-elected; assistant president, Timothy Shea of Cleveland, O.; vice-president-national legislative representative, Arthur J. Lovell of Washington, D. C. A. H. Hawley of Cleveland was elected general secretary and treasurer, and John F. McNamee of Cleveland, editor and manager of the brotherhood's magazine.

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"There is nothing we can do but to defeat Governor Smith, and to defeat him there is only one thing for this organization to do, and it is to nominate Herbert Hoover." She sat down amid applause, the opposition keeping silence.

### Would Curb "Power Trust"

"Neither party has mentioned the power trust in its platform, and yet

it is well understood that those who control electric power in this country," said Mrs. Lunde, "will soon control the lives of the people, for we are becoming more and more dependent on it. The partial investigation of the power trust has shown it to be one of the most sinister forces in this country, even worming its way into our schools to pervert the thoughts of our children. Its servants have boasted of its control over Congress."

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**REGULATION CAMP SHOE**

## WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL LEADERS STUDY NEW PLAN

Seek Way for Foreign Countries to Work According to Individual Needs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Upward of 7000 delegates from all parts of the world gathered at Shrine Civic Auditorium here to attend the opening session of the World's Tenth Sunday School Convention. The general theme of the meeting was the scriptural quotation, "They Kingdom Come."

The convention was called to order by Dr. William C. Poole, president of the World's Sunday School Association, which is sponsoring the gathering. Dr. Poole is pastor of Christ Church, Westminster Bridge, London.

One of the aims of the convention according to its leaders, is the development of a plan whereby countries other than the United States may develop their own material for training leaders according to their special needs and not according to American needs.

Heretofore other countries such as India, Africa, China, etc., have translated American materials for their use as American leads in training leaders. This, it is pointed out, is not satisfactory and an indigenous leadership is sought.

**Representatives From Europe**

In addition to Dr. Poole, Europe is represented by Dr. W. Y. Fullerton, London, home secretary of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society; James Kelly, Glasgow, secretary of the Scottish Sunday School Union; Arthur Black, London, on the executive committee of the association; Sir Edward Sharp of England, president of the British committee; Slava Prokhanoff of Leningrad, and John Victor, Budapest, secretary of the Hungarian Council of Religious Education.

The executive committee of the convention is headed by Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, and music of the convention is in charge of Mrs. Grace Widney Mabie, of Los Angeles, chairman of the department of church music, National Federation of Music Clubs. Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley of Oxford, O., president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, is a special guest at the convention and will take part in conferences on religious music.

### "Festival of Song"

"The Festival of Song of All Nations," scheduled for Sunday night at the Hollywood Bowl, will be a musical "League of Nations," with all countries represented in song.

To the regular chorus of 1000 voices heard at the principal sessions of the convention will be added 4000 others directed by Glenn M. Tindall, head of the music department of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department, sponsoring the first half of this program.

According to Mrs. Mabie, an effort will be made to raise the standard of religious music and to bring the great classics into the churches. Their absence from the churches she attributes to the employing of mediocre musicians who have not been educated musically.

Among outstanding speakers of the convention will be Dr. Charles R. Watson, president of American University, Cairo; Bishop Fred Fisher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Calcutta, Prof. Rajah B. Manikam of Madras College, India.

### International In Scope

As an evidence of the international scope to the convention, the large majority of speakers are from outside the United States. Of the 73 on the program, 48 are from these other nations. Whenever possible, the speakers represent the indigenous church, as the Sunday school workers are desirous of having their own nationals speak for them instead of missionaries or secretaries.

The Orient is largely represented at the convention, 250 from China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines having come to these shores together on the liner Tenyo Maru.

Among the most important conferences of the meeting are the seven seminar groups on religious education, limited to about 100 delegates each, half of whom may be from outside the United States.

The groups will report on the following: "Organization of Religious

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Education Forces," W. D. Howell, Philadelphia, chairman; "Training the Leadership," Dr. Wade Crawford Barclay, Chicago, chairman; "Building the Curriculum," Dr. Luther A. Weigle, New Haven, Conn., chairman; "Special Problems" (such as racial and religious attitudes, temperance, home and family life), Dr. B. S. Winchester, New York City, chairman; "The Youth Movement," Dr. Percy R. Hayward, Chicago, chairman.

## France Expects Still Lower Lira

### Second Stabilization Likely— Significance Seen in Volpi Resignation

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The resignation of Count Volpi, Finance Minister of Italy, who is greatly respected here, has a peculiar interest for France because it has created here a sharp commentary on the danger of revalorization. It was not without patriotic pangs that the French politicians consented to stabilize the franc at 124 to £1 when Italy had chosen the higher figure of 92 in stabilizing the lira. It was felt that the franc ought normally to be higher than the lira. It was felt that France was somehow humiliated.

Yet France remembered that money serves merely for measuring purposes, and that it is foolish to adopt an impossible figure for the sake of national prestige. The suggestion here is that Benito Mussolini was moved by considerations of prestige and did not sufficiently treat the problem as technical. He would have revalorized still more, but Count Volpi opposed his views. Even then it was urged that a high lira meant a stoppage of industry and unemployment.

Stabilization in itself is not a sovereign safeguard against economic troubles. Indeed, it may provoke them. The lesson is being seriously taken to heart here. The results of excessive revalorization are gravitation of the public debt, increase in weight of taxation, commercial embarrassment and industrial confusion. This year there were 439,211 unemployed in Italy against 225,346 last year, and 79,678 in 1926.

Statistics on exports and imports show a diminution in trade. It is suspected that the budget is not solid. In short, it is obvious that a dictatorship is not more successful in coping with economic difficulties than a parliamentary régime. This does not mean that there is anything critical in the Italian position, but merely that it has not, despite the Duce, managed to maintain with safety a higher financial level than France, and it is anticipated that there will be a social stabilization at a lower figure.

The United States is particularly interested in this subject because that has heavy investments in Italy.

### CORAL GABLES WINS CASE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—A petition of involuntary bankruptcy filed by creditors of Coral Gables, at Miami, Florida's most extensive real estate development, was denied in Federal Court here by Judge Lake Jones, who also held that the present directors were efficient and capable of managing the affairs of the corporation.

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## 'Brass Button' Influence in D. A. R. Decried in Plea for Free Speech

### Militaristic Control of National Organization Is Declared Fundamental Issue in Blacklisting Controversy—Expelled Member Protests

Further exposition of the protest made by Mrs. Helen Tufts Baile against the so-called "blacklisting" of certain speakers by the Daughters of the American Revolution, for which she was expelled from membership in that organization, is contained in advance proofs of an article to appear in the Christian Leader.

The article, which is released by John van Schaick Jr., editor of the periodical, was written at his request by Mrs. Baile and opens with the reaffirmation that "black lists" were being circulated in Massachusetts and several other states.

"As the national officers have never definitely expressed regret that their subordinates in Massachusetts and elsewhere have used black lists, and as they have made no explicit promises to exercise their authority to discourage their future use, they must bear the responsibility for them," Mrs. Baile says, and goes on to say that "denial of black lists is only a quibble."

**A Fine Distinction**

Then, in an ironic vein, she continues: "There are lists of persons discriminated against but no black lists." She declared that, contrary to the statement made by the president-general of the society at the time of her expulsion, she had made no admissions that relieved the officers of the onus of blacklisting.

"A fundamental issue of the D. A. R. situation," the article goes on, "is the struggle within it between the ideas of militarism and its antithesis, international conciliation. It is necessary to understand that the society is now administered by an element for years has hobnobbed with brass buttons in Washington.

"Do we question whether the national officers represent the membership? The national officers summarily reject any such idea! The institution, they declare, is important, not the individual."

Regarding the D. A. R. "doctrine" of "loyalty to the national officers" and its effect on freedom of speech, the article says: "The campaign of the D. A. R. National Defense Committee is notorious. To the credit of the society, however, numerous members have rebelled, for no sooner had the society become a channel for the distribution of black lists and scurrilous propaganda than protests began pouring into headquarters."

### "Protests Treated With Contempt"

"In all cases, however, these protests were treated with contempt on the ground that no loyal Daughter would ever criticize the national officers."

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women can speak elsewhere if they can get audience. It is our duty to warn off the audience.

"There is a clear issue in this struggle in which I have been happy to play a part. As this issue reaches the intelligence of the cross-section of American life which contributes its men and women to patriotic societies, there will be more thought given. I hope, to those fundamental principles of spiritual revolution and progress through which the human race is lifted to the light."

## Tacna and Arica Problem Seen as Near Settlement

### Marked Improvement Is Observed in the Relations of Peru and Chile

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTIAGO, Chile—Renewal of diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru and resumption of friendly negotiations toward a settlement of the dispute over the provinces of Tacna and Arica appear imminent, according to semiofficial but authoritative sources here.

Agreement on the status of the disputed provinces of Tacna and Arica has been pending since the two countries agreed to submit the question to the arbitration of President Coolidge, who has indicated his belief that settlement of this question will resolve the last outstanding vexing issues problem among American nations.

There has been of late a marked improvement of relations between Peru and Chile, credited in South American circles in large part to the work of the American ambassadors in Lima and Santiago.

### Chilean Delegate's Views

Carlos Silva Villosola, editor of the *El Mercurio* and Chilean delegate to the Sixth Pan-American Conference, said in an interview that the Peruvians and Chileans at Havana had had occasion to discuss the Tacna-Arica problem privately, and these discussions disclosed that the policies of the two countries in many fundamental points were wholly in accord.

He said the Chilean and Peruvian delegates to the Havana conference without fear of committing their governments, frankly and freely exchanged ideas and all appeared in perfect record.

interested in a pacific solution of this old problem. They were in accord in believing that the economic interests of the countries made it impossible to continue the present situation.

During these conversations, Mr. Villosola said, the Chileans and Peruvians agreed that any new move toward arbitration or even a final arbitral adjustment would leave a bitterness which would hinder a real American solution based on re-establishment of cordial relations. He continued:

### Officials Interviewed

"After these conferences I had occasion to converse in the United States with Frank B. Kellogg, the Vice-President, Charles G. Dawes, and Herbert Hoover and other administration officials and they were convinced of the existence of the desire to inaugurate a new policy, the general lines of which would be as follows:

"Leave the arbitration in status quo.

"Await until either Chile or Peru was able to modify favorably the existing feeling toward the Tacna-Arica problem.

"Take advantage of any future opportunity for suggesting as a friend of both parties, some satisfactory way of approach to a solution of the problem, which President Coolidge considers the only really important one existing in America."

"The reception in Santiago of Dr. Victor Maurtua, head of the Peruvian delegation to the Havana conference, can be considered as the first manifestation of the new way the problem may be considered. His cordial reception and the attitude of the Chilean press in praising the Peruvian delegates to Havana were symptoms of the new feeling."

### MINE HAS NO ACCIDENT, 1927

NASHWAUK, N. D.—The Federal Bureau of Mines has commended the York Mining Company, owners of an open pit mine here, for operating during 1927 without an accident. It was the only mine of its type to have a perfect record.

## Lords Defeat Conservative Bill

### First Time in 80 Years Such Action Has Been Taken —No Crisis Arises

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The House of Lords, for the first time in 80 years, has defeated a bill sent to it by the Conservative Government. The measure is one empowering county councils after warning, to enter and reduce rabbits in any land adjoining cultivation, where complaints of damage.

The Lords rejected it by 63 to 65 votes, the landlord element objecting to its interference with their property and overriding the Government supporters headed by Lord Salisbury, who warned them against allowing it to be said that they had used their authority to prevent a reduction of what the official committee had described as an "unmitigated nuisance."

The measure was one adopted by the Government, after prolonged investigation. It was supported by the farmers' union and passed by the House of Commons unopposed. No political crisis arises from its defeat by the Lords, as the Government's timetable is too full to admit pressing the question further at the moment.

The reception in Santiago of Dr. Victor Maurtua, head of the Peruvian delegation to the Havana conference,

strengthened the case for Lords' reform promised by the Conservatives but hitherto postponed in consequence of inability to agree upon the scheme.

### Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

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## All Hands Making Vessel Ready for Byrd's South Pole Voyage

Barkentine Samson to Carry Three Planes and Portable Houses, to Act as 'Antarctic Taxi' for Explorer's Base on Great Ice Barrier

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York  
THERE recently sailed into this port of big ships a little barkentine which will soon take on the most unusual cargo to clear from New York in many days. She is an old vessel, but a sturdy one, and the forthcoming voyage will afford her every opportunity to justify the name Samson which is lettered across her stern.

Her skipper on that trip will be Commander Richard E. Byrd. Her destination will be as close to the south pole as ships can sail. Meanwhile, in Tebo's yacht basin in Brooklyn, a crew of workers is busily engaged in overhauling her from stem to stern—new rigging, a new auxiliary boiler, and countless details that spell preparation for an antarctic trip.

That trip means 10,700 miles. At the Byrd antarctic headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel, where the commander's aides are furthering the detailed preparations for the expedition, they mention the distance quite casually. But it involves the conquest of some of the roughest water on the globe, with the possible exception of one other region of the antarctic basin.

### Within 800 Miles of South Pole

According to the present calculations, the Samson will leave here late in August or early in September. It is 3,500 miles to Dunedin, New Zealand, and from there it is 2,300 miles through the ice floes of the Great Ice Barrier, where the Byrd expedition will make its base. This will take them to within 800 miles of the south pole.

The Samson will be equal to the task was confidently attested by Captain Deidrich, who brought the barkentine here from Norway. The auxiliary engine failed because of an old boiler, and most of the 45-day passage was made under sail, including some "thick weather" of Newfoundland. The vessel behaved excellently, Captain Deidrich said. Commander Byrd has given the Samson a thorough inspection. He bored holes in various places through its 34-inch wooden hull and found the timber perfectly sound.

"It's better than I thought it would be," he declared. "There is plenty of room for our planes on deck and the accommodations for the men are better than I expected."

Commander Byrd was accompanied on the inspection trip by Richard Brophy, business manager of the expedition; Thomas Mulroy, engineer of the expedition, and Capt. Richard Gatewood, of the United States Shipping Board, who is aiding Commander Byrd in supervising the reconditioning and outfitting of the barkentine.

### Seal Fishing and Whaling

The Samson was built in Norway in 1876, and specially designed for ice service. For years she was used for seal fishing and whaling. She is one of the few vessels available for such a trip and because of her sails will not only give added room for cargo which would otherwise be required for fuel, but will permit the expedition to remain as long as is desired without being dependent upon its coal supply for the return voyage.

The equipment will be the most comprehensive and the most carefully selected ever taken on a polar expedition, Byrd's aides declared. There will be arctic tents and emergency rations to be used in laying down bases at 25-mile intervals toward the south pole for as great a distance as dogs and sledges can penetrate.

There will be carefully chosen meteorological instruments for extensive observations, which are the main purpose of the expedition. There will be special "knocked-down" houses which will be used to build a tiny city on the ice barrier as the base for the expedition. And there also will be photographic equipment, including specially designed cameras, with which Commander Byrd will make a photographic record of the territory covered in his proposed dash to the south pole, and also of other exploring flights over King Edward VII land.

### Marine Taxi

The Samson is really a very small vessel, rated at 512 tons, which is just one-seventh the size of the barkentine used by Commander Byrd on his arctic expedition in 1926. Because she is so small, she will be the first "taxi" to be used in the vicinity of the south pole.

The limitation in space prompted Commander Byrd to arrange to send a large part of his supplies south on one of the many whaling vessels which ply to the antarctic regions. At Dunedin the three airplanes to be used by the expedition will be taken

from the whaler and placed on board the Samson.

The Samson will then follow the whaling vessel through the Ross Sea. When the larger boat can progress no further south, the Samson will push on to the ice barrier, unload the airplanes and what supplies are on board and then "taxi" back to the whaling vessel for as many trips as are necessary to unload the remainder of the equipment.

### Radio Communication

Radio will form an important adjunct to the work. It will be one of the first expeditions in which constant communication with the outside world will be maintained if the arrangements now under way prove successful. At the Byrd headquarters here it was said that experiments are nearing completion with the radio equipment for the three airplanes. Short wave transmitters similar to those which proved so successful on the transpacific flight of the airplane Southern Cross will be used, it was said. These sets will be interchangeable and can be transferred from one place to another if the occasion requires.

In addition both standard and short wave equipment will be provided for the Samson and for the expedition base. Just what distribution will be made of these sets will depend, it was said, upon the exact conditions encountered. They will be adequate, it was added, to maintain almost constant communication with any desired point in the civilized world.

How long the expedition will remain at the south pole will be entirely determined by the conditions encountered there and the facility with which the exploration can be made. Commander Byrd has indicated. If the polar flight and the other airplane explorations can be conducted before the "season" ends, the entire party will return together. Otherwise the Samson will go back to New Zealand, leaving about 25 of the members of the expedition at the ice barrier base during the long arctic night. Although no flying can be done during this period, considerable important research can be

carried on, Commander Byrd believes, and the party will be in a position to continue its aerial observations as soon as conditions permit. Ample supplies will be taken to last the expedition for almost two years, although the passing of so long a time in the antarctic is not contemplated unless unexpected conditions are encountered.

"It's better than I thought it would be," he declared. "There is plenty of room for our planes on deck and the accommodations for the men are better than I expected."

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### England Went Ahead

The United States inherited this whole load of formalism in its legal system. England amended its laws in the direction of a swift trial around 1830. America has gone on much as before. England gave increased discretionary power and greater confidence to its judges, while the American states tended in the other direction.

### Summing Up Is Vital

A few weeks spent in watching jury cases tried in England will convince one that the summing up does more to secure a verdict, based on the merits of the case, than all the rules of evidence which legal ingenuity has devised," said Professor Sutherland, of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Taft declared recently that in his opinion no change in procedure is needed to speed justice but by swiftness and certainty. Today for example, Canada, with a speed of justice not generally found in the United States, has far less crime.

Today, American officials cry out that the system of procedure tips the scales of justice in favor of the criminal. From Chief Justice Taft down, protests have risen and when he said: "This system, in brief, shuts the mouth of the most expert, most impartial person in the whole proceeding."

The fact remains, however, that in

## On to the South Pole With Commander Byrd and the Samson!



bench, the question would largely solve itself.

Court procedure in most states is determined by the legislature. In federal courts, as in the Canadian and English system, the justices may still cut through the red tape of technicalities to a large degree. Where ever red tape of procedure is rigidly prescribed by law, however, this simplicity is impossible. Most judges agree with Justice Hand of the United States District Court of New York who said:

"The fundamental trouble, I believe to be in the belief that liberty and property must be protected by an over-complicated formalism, that legal mechanism can be successfully substituted for the competent and responsible judge. I believe the inevitable result of that attitude will be a cumbersome, slow, uncertain and irksome enforcement of the law."

Computing the average number of

(Continued from Page 1)

as in later days, efforts were made to check a "crime wave" by severity of punishment.

The result was a humane conspiracy on the part of courts and juries to defeat the barbarity of the law. Juries refused to convict. They declared black white. Every quibble was used to prevent a sentence, that might send a child of 12 to the gallows for stealing a bolt of cloth. A misspelled word in the indictment might save a life. It was the dawn of the era of technicalities.

### England Went Ahead

The United States inherited this whole load of formalism in its legal system. England amended its laws in the direction of a swift trial around 1830. America has gone on much as before. England gave increased discretionary power and greater confidence to its judges, while the American states tended in the other direction.

England found that crime is not checked by severity of justice but by swiftness and certainty. Today for example, Canada, with a speed of justice not generally found in the United States, has far less crime.

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many states there is too little trust in the judges on the part of the legislature to permit the court to be given the authority to sum up the evidence, comment on its weight and upon credibility of witnesses.

The same report, which ran to 432 pages, contained the following paragraph: "Probably the most important recommendation which this commission has to offer is that which proposes to restore to the court control of the trial which the court should always have had."

### Dean Miller Answers

Justin Miller, dean of the law school at the University of Southern California, has replied to this argument. Dean Miller is chairman of the criminal law and criminology section of the American Bar Association.

"The assumption seems to be that incompetent judges are inevitable," he said recently, "and that changes must wait upon a changed judicial personnel, which is in itself impossible. In state courts the trial judge has become more and more an unripe refereeing a skillfully coached

game between contending lawyers and witnesses."

The same point is raised in a recent survey by the National Economic League. After deplored the fact that the present system often leaves the court little power of guiding the jury, with the result that the jury is too often swayed by advocacy with no judicial corrective, it goes on: "It is often said that we cannot trust our judges to exercise the common-law power of advising

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## Group of Oklahoma Farmers Make Average Net of \$1266

Wheat Best Crop, Hogs Next—Feed Largest Expense—37 Keep Income Records

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
STILLWATER, Okla.—The average gross income of 37 Oklahoma farmers who kept farm account records in co-operation with the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College last year was \$3,592, according to figures by T. S. Thorfinnson, extension farm management specialist. Most of these farms are located in the northern half of the State.

Farm expenses averaged \$1,560, leaving an average farm income of \$2,032. After all farm expenses had been paid and 5 per cent allowed on money invested in the farm, the return for labor averaged \$1,266 per

live stock found on the farms, Mr. Thorfinnson found that they had 203 head of poultry on each farm. He found an average of 2 brood sows, 19 other hogs, 7 milch cows, 5 other mature cattle, 10 head of young stock, 5 mature sheep, 7 work horses and mules and 2 head of other types of horses and mules.

As many of these farms were located in the wheat belt the average size of the farms was 273 acres. These 37 farmers found that for every \$100 invested in hogs they received a gross income of \$232 last year. The gross income per dairy cow was \$51 and for every 100 chickens it was \$161.

**MEXICAN COURTS FOR MINERS**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—A law dealing with juvenile delinquency and providing for special courts in the federal district to handle the cases of minors, regardless of the nature of the accusations against them, has just been published in the Official Bulletin of the Republic. A Juvenile court has been functioning in Mexico City during the last year, but it has not had legal powers and has acted entirely in an advisory capacity.



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DeLuxe—495 Washington St. Regina—461 Washington St.  
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## YACHTS MAKE FOR NEWPORT

Much Windward Work in Sight as E. Y. C. Fleet Departs for Vineyard Haven

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass.—The Eastern Yacht Club fleet made today for a long run along the southwestern England coast racing past Newport, where the racing yachts setting light head sails for a 37-mile beat from Vineyard Haven to Breton Reef Lightship. With so much windward work in sight, Vice Commodore S. M. Milliken ordered some hardy sailors to make arrangements early in the day, the non-racing portion of the fleet were on the way by two bells in the forenoon watch.

The course today was over familiar water although usually made by others. The fleet sailed from the buoy off the West Cow Light, then 20 miles down Vineyard South to the Vineyard Sound Lightship, Old Sow and Pigs followed by a final dash of 17 miles past Sakonnet, to the Ochre colored beach that has marked the entrance Narragansett Bay for nearly a century.

The yachtsmen were all hopeful for a repetition of Tuesday's grand 10-knotter that blew the fleet through the Elizabeth Islands to start at top speed. Monday was the fastest race before the start to sail past the Resolute and Norn and congratulate Capt. E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia, and Capt. Isaac B. Edmonds of Niagara Falls, on their winning respectively, the cup won by the captain of the 10-cm yacht, and that to Charles Lee Andrews. The victory of the Resolute over the big sloop Black Shear in the largest class was interesting from the fact that for the first time a sloop had been able to keep within halving distance of the former cup defender, and indicates some interesting races between two of the largest yachts in the country.

The other winners in Tuesday's 24-mile race were: First Division—Second Division, Schooners—Horace Brown's Queen Mab, Class M, Sloops—W. W. Aldrich's Valiant, Twenty Metres—C. D. Mallory's Lycoen, New York Forties—H. S. Duell's Rowdy, Ten Metres—J. H. Ottley's Nautilus, Second Division, Schooners—M. S. Morris' Seven Seas, Rating Class—D. Lloyd's Angelica, Q Class—I. B. Edmonds' Norn. The summary:

First Division—Schooners—10:10

Yacht and Owner Finish Coated

Resolute, E. W. Clark ... 12 51 55 2 41 51

Black Shear, F. Crocker ... 12 55 22 45 58

Wildfire, H. Hathaway ... 1 12 27 10 15

Queen Mab, Horace Brown ... 1 20 35 2 44 60

Shawnee, S. M. Morris ... 1 26 38 2 37 48

CLASS M—SLOOPS—START 10:20

Valiant, W. W. Aldrich ... 1 19 15 2 32 45

Prestige, H. S. Vanderbilt ... 2 14 11 2 37 47

Chiora, C. Hovey ... 1 27 31 2 46 53

TWELVE METERS—START, 10:25

Tycoon, C. D. Mallory ... 1 35 44 2 41 45

Horizon, L. M. ... 1 36 38 2 42 45

Iris, W. A. ... 1 27 53 2 33 57

Anitra, C. L. Hardling ... 1 44 45 2 47 47

NEW YORK FORTIES—START, 10:30

Rowdy, H. S. Duell's Rowdy ... 1 57 16 2 56 21

Cookson, J. ... 1 22 27 2 27 32

Marilee, E. I. Cudahy ... 1 21 57 2 27 32

Pamparo, H. Hardling ... Did not finish

TEN METERS—START, 10:35

Naulius, J. H. Ottley ... 1 59 20 2 55 27

Braunf, G. ... 1 59 20 2 55 27

Ross, L. R. Wasey ... 2 04 57 2 58 01

Narcissus, F. S. Page ... 2 04 05 2 40 11

Falcon, G. Ottley ... 2 05 46 2 41 52

Blazing Star, E. G. Draper ... 2 13 42 2 22 51

Shawara, H. Wesson ... 2 20 46 2 56 51

SEAWANNA SCHOOHERS—START, 10:40

Seven Seas, V. M. Smith ... 2 19 12

Nadil, H. L. de Forest ... 2 24 06

Venturer, J. B. Shethar ... 2 37 38

Flytie, H. G. Wellington ... Did not finish

CLUB—START, 10:40

Curie, C. L. Andrews ... 2 14 55 2 42 44

Sachem, R. N. Metcalf ... 2 15 45 2 53 59

Angelica, D. Lloyd ... 2 23 04 2 46 49

CLASS Q—START, 10:45

Norn, I. B. Edmonds ... 2 21 22 2 27 18

Flytie, H. G. Wellington ... 2 22 24 2 42

Tarlar, J. G. Alden ... 2 27 24 2 32 30

Nor'easter, V. G. Smith ... 2 33 43 2 38 44

Sunbeam, D. C. Watson ... 2 40 42 2 49 49

Ariel, H. Binyer Jr. ... 2 47 02 2 56 21

RHODE ISLAND TENNIS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The third round of the Rhode Island state lawn tennis championships singles and first two rounds of the New England sectionals doubles championship at the Awana Club Grounds afternoons were free from upsets with most of the favorites scoring straight-set victories. John H. Doe of Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Roger L. Nichols, who had some difficulty eliminating Alden Briggs, former Harvard star, 7-5, 7-5, but Tamio Abe, champion of Japan, overcame D. M. Phillips of Boston, 6-2, 6-3, and W. Niles and E. M. Beals, Massachusetts state champion, and M. B. Wood Jr., Massachusetts state junior champion, also won.

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St. Paul ... 47 39 .547

Kansas City ... 48 39 .541

Toledo ... 45 40 .529

Milwaukee ... 45 41 .522

Minneapolis ... 44 43 .506

Louisville ... 45 50 .412

Columbus ... 29 55 .345

RESULTS TUESDAY

SMITH RELEASED ON OPTION

TOLEDO, (AP)—George S. Smith, left-handed pitcher, has been obtained by the Toledo Indians, American Association baseball club from Detroit, of the American League, on optional agreement. Pittsfield Lawrence Boerner has been sent to Waterbury of the Eastern League by Toledo.

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## United States Athletes Sail for Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

man of the Olympic Committee, whose slogan, "athletes first," has been the keynote of the preparations.

Paddock on Ship

Not the least happy of the athletes who mounted the gangway was Charles W. Paddock, the Californian, whose start was in doubt up to the last minute. With the decision of Daniel J. Ferris, secretary and chairman of the registration committee, that Paddock was cleared of his suspicion of professionalism, the famous sprinter was assured of his place, and though he has still to encounter the protest which has been lodged with the international committee at Amsterdam, the attitude of the Amateur Athletic Union will greatly aid him in overcoming that obstacle also.

Considerable regret was expressed by Major-General MacArthur over the decision of George W. Wrightson, Boston, former president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and vice-president of the American Association, who tendered his resignation as a protest over the inclusion of Paddock, but, in the opinion of the Olympic head, the decision of the Amateur Athletic Union was final and the absence of any personal knowledge of the professionalism of Paddock made his exclusion impossible.

Besides the track and field men the groups of athletes who will live on the President Roosevelt for the games include the wrestling team of 14, the rowing team, 31 in number, headed by Kenneth Myers, the big railroad fireman, and the California eight, the track and field women, the swimmers and divers, both men and women, 28 in all, including the water-polo team, the four candidates for the modern pentathlon, Lieutenant C. Barrett, recent graduate from the United States Military Academy, and the three Governor's Cup representatives; Lieut. P. C. Hains, Lieut. R. W. Mayo, and Lieut. A. S. Newman, who have to fence, swim, run, jump and shoot in their specialty, as well as representatives of gymnastics, headed by Alfred Jochim, fencing with Henry Breckinridge as their captain, yachting, equestrian sports, with Miss America, ridden by Maj. Sloan Doak, the leading hope, cycling and boxing.

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&lt;p



# Fashions and Crafts

## New Paris Millinery

By ELENE FOSTER  
Paris

A GREAT change has come over the millinery world during the last two or three months, for with the revival of the more feminine type of frock with its frills and bows has come the downfall of the plain little felt hats. As may be imagined, this brings joy to the hearts of the milliners whose genius has lain dormant for seasons after search for what chance was there for originality in fitting the same little felt shape to one shingled head after another and tying a plain ribbon around its crown? But now, thanks to the dressmakers, all this is changed and the milliner once more becomes the artist with every opportunity to use her individuality in the designing of the headgear suitable for the fluffy summer frocks of 1928.

And so we have all sorts of charming hats in soft, fine straws, bangkok, bakou, bamboo and panama, in soft felts and in felt and straw combined, and for "dressing" occasions, such as the garden party, the summer wedding or the tea dance, lovely, wide-brimmed hats of crinoline, lace, tulle or fine leghorn with floppy brims and perky bows of satin or velvet ribbon—a long step toward the return of the "picture hat" of blessed memory, although, as yet, without the long drooping plume or the garland of flowers. As a matter of fact, there has been strenuous attempt on the part of several of the famous designers to revive the fashion of using artificial flowers not only because of their artistic value as a hat trimming but as a philanthropic gesture as well, to help the poor women whose livelihood depends on this industry. But, alas, one cannot say that this has been even moderately successful, for just as it took several seasons to educate women to the simpler style of millinery, so it will take quite as long for the pendulum to swing back to more elaborate hat decorations.

A single flower is sometimes used on the drooping brim of a hat of fine straw, or is laid flat against the crown of a smaller one, but that is as far as the vogue for this sort of trimming goes at present. Florence Walton, the American dancer and former partner of Maurice, who has recently opened a hat shop near the Place de la Concorde, has designed a very attractive hat of straw with a rather wide brim which is cocked up at one side of the face and down at the other side and is lined with pink georgette, which has one big pink rose tucked over the ear. Miss Walton is also using a tight bunch of flowers on one side of the little transparent tulle turban which she has designed for the tea dance or the restaurant dinner, one of the most attractive of which is of black tulle with a bunch of lilies-of-the-valley at the side.

### Novelties in Little Hats

The close-fitting turban is a favorite type of hat for the street. The one which is shown in the accompanying photograph, which was designed by Maria Guy, gives an idea of the smartness of this kind of headgear. The success of this hat depends on its perfect fit and the manner in which its lines are adapted to suit the contour of each individual face; therefore, it must be made by an artist, else it is a dismal failure. Maria Guy is also responsible for another little hat which has had a great success and which is really a cloth cap molded to the head with a little rounded flap over one ear—a neat adaptation of the "beret" which is intended for the motor trip, the steamer voyage or the train journey. A beige jersey or fine straw blue serge with a long scarf to match, it makes one of the most practical as well as one of the smartest of traveling hats.

And while we are on the subject of the tightly fitted cap, Camille Roger has also a very successful model on this same order in a tight little cap of tulle with little tabs over the ears, embroidered all over in a leaf design in fine straw of the same color. Heroux has also a successful model in



A Graceful Frock in Tucked Crepe, Giving the Diagonal Line in Bodice and Skirt. The Lace Handkerchief Forms a Jabot from One Shoulder and is Finished by a Jeweled Buckle to Match the One at the Waist. By Sibille.

a fine straw cap which fits over the head like a bowl and is trimmed across the back with wide band of satin ribbon of the same color as the straw which ends in a rosette over the ear.

So much for the little hats. Hats with brims show infinite variety, but there are certain characteristics which are common to them all. In the first place, the crown is always round and molded to the head, like those of the familiar felt cloche. The brims, even of those designed for sports wear, are wider than any that we have worn for some time, and these brims are always narrowest at the front than at the sides, and there is a growing tendency toward a wider brim at the back, which is a great advantage, as it covers the ugly line of the bobbed hair at the back of the neck, although one doubts if it will be found practical when worn with a coat with a fur collar. All sorts of liberties are taken with the brim of the hat at the front and sides. Sometimes it is turned straight back from the face and drops at either side, sometimes it is cut or

### Special Designs

Molyneux is using a hat of coarse, rather shiny straw with straight brim and round, low crown, bound on the edge and trimmed about the crown with a grosgrain ribbon to match the color of the frock with which it is to be worn; and this same designer is showing a smaller hat of fine cream-white bangkok, the crown of which is embroidered in a fine floral design in silk and trimmed with a ribbon band, both of which are the color of the frock. One of these with trimmings of tiny blue worn with a frock of printed navy blue and white crepe de chine was especially smart. Large, floppy hats of crinoline straw trimmed with tulle or bows of satin ribbon are also shown by this house to be worn with frocks of the popular flowered chiffon or mousseline de soie. Another famous couturière and milliner shows large hats made of the same material as the flowered frock with a wide band of satin ribbon tied in a perky bow at the side of the crown.

Camille Roger has a smart hat of fine black bangkok which has a scoopy brim that is first cousin to the bonnet of a Salvation Army Lassie; it is especially becoming and youthful. One side lies quite flat against the ear and the crown is trimmed with two rows of black ribbon and a leaf-shaped fantail black bird feathers.

Another charming black bangkok hat which was designed by Marcelle Lely and which has been one of the great successes of the season is painted all over on both the crown and the brim with long streaks of shiny black paint and trimmed around the crown with black cire ribbon. This same house has a lovely hat of the more elaborate type of almond-green bakou with a wide brim cut in shallow scallops at the edges and trimmed around the crown with bands of yellow and green velvet ribbon which tie in a jaunty little bow at the back.

**Bands for Trimming**

SOME of the prettiest frocks shown this season have bands of contrasting color applied either to the skirt, bodice or sleeves. And while the finish at the neck—whether V or oval—does not suggest a band in the strict sense of the word, still, in many cases, it is only a modification of that trimming. If the amateur dressmaker understands a few rules, she will find these finishing touches very easy of accomplishment and a source of considerable satisfaction in renewing her wardrobe.

In the first place, all bands must be cut strictly on the bias. Ordinarily those to be applied flat should be cut of the width desired for the finished trimming, plus two seams. But with some of the most popular materials used this season, it is often an advantage to cut the goods twice the desired width for the finished band, plus two seams. The band is then folded lengthwise through the middle and basted, and the two raw edges are turned under as one and the trimming is ready to be basted in position.

This method is especially good for sheer material that is difficult to turn under neatly, as it does away with folding one edge, and the edge that is folded does not have to be manipulated because it is twice as thick. Another help in folding such edges is a piece of cardboard that is straight and sharp. Lay the card along the line where the band is to be folded, crease the cloth back against it, then remove the pasteboard and baste the edge of the material as indicated.

In finishing the neck of a frock of thin material, taffeta or satin, cut such a double band four times the width desired for the finished trimming, plus two seams. Baste the two raw edges together and press the fold. Sew the raw edges to the neck of the frock on the right side of the material, turn the folded edge of the band under so it covers the seam, and slipstitch it along the row of machine stitching. This solves a problem that is always difficult and puzzling to the amateur dressmaker, because she has observed that the ready-made frocks do not show a single visible stitch at the neckline and by the old-fashioned method of applying such binding, the stitches were horridly showy.

Many taffeta and satin frocks shown this season have this neck finish corded. To do this, lay the cord on the band after it has been stitched first to the neck and draw the folded edge of the band over the



The Turban in Two Swathed Bands of Straw, Designed by Maria Guy, Which Has Been One of the Outstanding Successes of the Season.

## Choosing Dresses to Express Type

"FASHIONS for women have never been so beautiful as they are at present," a well-known fashion expert declared a short time ago, "but never have there been so many pitfalls for the tasteless shopper who does not consider the modes in relation to her own appearance and personality."

The styles for afternoon and evening are designed for different types of women, and this fact should be borne in mind. Frocks are intricate of cut and have no conformity at all.

Two prevailing designs, at least, should be carefully considered in relation to the wearer of them and avoided for the picture figure. They are the bustle and the bustle designs for they are not suited to some types as they are charming for others.

The period frock may be a rare frame of beauty or it can misinterpret the style of some matron not suited to picturesque modes. The bustle frock, which when developed in the plain rich materials now in vogue, often wears a huge bow in the back, gives a slim woman a butterfly-like appearance but is out of character on the larger woman.

There is, however, a dress that illustrates the way a bustle may be adapted to the larger figure. It is made of chiffon in four different shades of green over a green satin slip. There is an up-in-front movement, an irregular hem line, and a bustle so soft that the whole dress presents an almost slenderizing appearance.

The sheer chiffon gown with points, flares, ruffles and capes is of the same shade as the body of the garment. The trimmings of these frocks depends fully as much upon the neatness of the workmanship as on the materials employed.

The hands must be made perfectly true and straight and they must be applied and stitched evenly. Considerable time may be saved and satisfaction guaranteed if, after basting down the edges of the bands, they are pressed carefully on the wrong side before being basted into position on any part of the frock.

One sees delightful costumes in solid color trimmed with bands of similar color but figured with designs of the same shade as the body of the garment. The trimmings of these frocks depends fully as much upon the neatness of the workmanship as on the materials employed. The hands must be made perfectly true and straight and they must be applied and stitched evenly. Considerable time may be saved and satisfaction guaranteed if, after basting down the edges of the bands, they are pressed carefully on the wrong side before being basted into position on any part of the frock.

In every lovely frock displayed for afternoon and evening wear this summer and autumn there is elaboration. Intricacy of cut, a wide variety of rich materials and trimmings that have extreme verve and dash combine to form frocks of extraordinary interest and beauty.

They remind one of the frocks of the Civil War period when each one was a matter of painstaking care and weeks of labor.

In making selections, however, it must be remembered that the pur-

pose of a gown is not merely to be itself a work of art, but even more to express and enhance the personality of the wearer. To secure this result the purchaser must submit herself to a relentless scrutiny to determine whether the thought evoked by her choice will be not chiefly the charm of the frock, but pre-eminently its cleverness in bringing out her most desirable traits.

## Bags to Carry With the Sports Frock

Pretty and inexpensive bags can be made from monk's cloth or any similarly woven material, if one knows a few simple embroidery stitches. The ever popular Swedish weaving done in brightly colored yarns on a coarse homespun weave makes an attractive accessory for a jersey dress.

For effectiveness the bag should be lined with a contrasting color. A fine woolen fabric made up into a flat two-handled bag and cross-stitched in the petit-point manner, can be made as elegant as one wishes, depending on the quality and workmanship of the design executed. For the young girl a bag of monk's cloth with her initials worked on the flap is an acceptable gift. Bags for ornamentation with cross-stitch or weaving should be of black or neutral color to set off the bright years, and to secure smooth work, the threads should run even count to the square inch.

## The Jaunty Jacket

Jaunty little unlined jackets are so easily made that there is little excuse for not having several of these fashionable and convenient adjuncts. Made of silk or crépe-de-chine, such a little jacket can follow the predominating shade of a gayly printed cotton to slip on over singlet-toned frocks. Unlined jackets of this type are usually bound with what-ever plain coloring predominates in the design and require no trimming other than perhaps huge horn buttons of the plain color with loops of the fabric used for the binding. These are made as prettily as one desires, so the convenience will be a decoration when necessary to hide unfinished or disorderly work. It will be found quite convenient to have tucked to the inside of one panel neat strips of tape to which bags made of mosquito netting may be fastened by means of safety pins. In these receptacles keep only pieces like the clothing that is being worn by members of the household at the present time. When necessary to repair garments, it takes but a second to find just the scrap needed.

Another convenience for such a screen is a catchall. Gather the top of a neat scrap bag to an embroidery hoop and suspend it at a convenient height by means of a screw hook and two loops. Place a similar hook at a corresponding position on the adjoining panel, so the top of the bag may be held horizontal when the screen is open and the second loop is slipped over the hook. Do not fasten the bag in position, for it should be easily removed for emptying, or for

being filled with things other than scraps if occasion requires.

In these days of machine heads that duck out of sight, one may profitably fit up a pin and needle cushion on the machine arm. A winding of several layers of cotton, then of attractive material to cover it, will save a great many more minutes than will be required in making the convenience.

Hundreds of women lose hours of time every year through carelessness in selecting sewing machine oil. Many oils advertised as being good for their base. Such oils used on the sewing machine are soon dried out through lack of moisture in the average home, and they leave a gummy substance that truly "gums up the works." A service mark for a big sewing machine company states that 75 per cent of the cases they are called out on are due to trouble from this source. The home sewer will afford considerable inconvenience and expense if she will demand for her sewing machine a high-grade oil, made only for that single purpose. The practice of buying oil at a sewing machine shop insures one against making any mistake in this particular.

### Convenient Light

Some of the newest models in sewing machines have an electric light on the arm so placed that it will illuminate all the work on the sewing machine table at the push of a button. Home workers who could not afford a machine of this kind can generally put a light and a shade on an extension cord and arrange an hook or a hook and loop so such a light may be available at moment's notice, and at just the most convenient place for their particular work. A two-way socket screwed into the outlet for the electric machine will afford current for both light and sewing.

## Ästhetic Advertising in Paris

Paris

There are three reasons why the large department stores in Paris cannot be avoided for a goodly share of important purchases. The first is that their street windows are exceedingly attractive. The second is that their large advertisements in the undergrounds are in many instances so beautiful that one feels there must be equally lovely things in the stores themselves. And finally, their catalogues are so beautiful as to suggest art. One of them came to the writer the other day with a fawn-colored cover across which spread a cherry branch heavy with red fruit, of which a bird wings half open, was testing the sweetness. Urged by a cover like this and contents artistically arranged, the recipient set off eagerly for the store.

## Your Vacation

will be more enjoyable if you have The Christian Science Monitor come to you each day, bringing to you its interesting world news while you are away.

Accounts of the Williamstown Conference, the World W. C. T. U., the National Educational Council, a series of articles on European Tours, another on Parliamentary Law, and many other timely features will appear during the summer.

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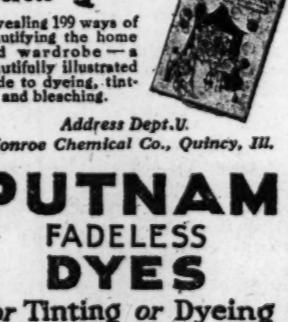


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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## American Party Founders

**Jeffersonian Principles:** Extracts from the Writings of Thomas Jefferson, selected and edited by James Truslow Adams. Boston: Little, Brown & Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. \$2.

**Hanoverian Principles:** Extracts from the Writings of Alexander Hamilton, selected and edited by James Truslow Adams. Boston: Little, Brown & Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. \$2.

**Growth of Central Authority**

In THIS year of an American presidential election, these two little books, setting forth in their own words the principal convictions of the most remote ancestors of the two great American political parties, are especially timely. The phrase, "Jeffersonian Democracy" is in common use; the words, "Hamiltonian Republicanism" are equally expressive. Needless to say, the issues between the Democratic and the Republican parties are not the same today, nor perhaps so clear cut as were the conflicting opinions of Jefferson and Hamilton.

These two men, as represented by the extracts from their writings which Dr. Adams has selected with such skill and care, present a striking antithesis. Jefferson, the well-born Virginian, is the champion of pure democracy. Himself an aristocrat, and the "most broadly cultivated man" of his country at the time, he has nevertheless a deep and abiding confidence in the common man and his ability to govern himself. Hamilton, on the other hand, a poor immigrant from the West Indies, is the champion of aristocracy in politics. His attitude toward pure democracy is most strikingly summed up in his remark, "Your People, sir, your People is a great beast." His distrust of the average man's political acumen was as great as Jefferson's confidence in that same quality.

### Philosopher v. Practical Man

Jefferson is the philosopher; Hamilton is all else the practical man. To give a true picture of Jefferson, the editor of these books has found it necessary to include not only extracts from Jefferson's writings on political subjects, but numerous expressions of his opinions concerning education, religion and even "The Art of Living." To give a true picture of Hamilton, excerpts from his political writings suffice. He is not given to ruminations on abstract subjects. Yet both men were essential to the welfare of the struggling young Republic. As the editor so well puts it in his introduction to the volume on Hamilton, "Without Jefferson the new nation might have lost its soul. Without Hamilton it would assuredly have been killed in body."

Throughout the subsequent history of the nation the services of these two great leaders have continued to function in their respective spheres. It is impossible to say which has contributed more to the United States: Jefferson the philosopher-idealistic, or Hamilton, the practical man of affairs. The combination of these two kinds of genius has proved invaluable.

A perusal of the excerpts from Jefferson's writings brings to light some striking resemblances to Washington. These two Virginia gentlemen-farmers were both opposed to the institution of African slavery. They both had an exalted regard for the benefits of education, and each did much to promote its extension. Both of them, moreover, had a distaste for public life, much preferring the seclusion of their estates, yet neither shrank from the duties imposed by a political career. His writ-



JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS.

## Admiral Rodman's Yarns

**Varns of a Kentucky Admiral,** by Hugh Rodman. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. \$5.

THIS book is more than a delightful collection of sea tales. It is the story of more than half a century spent in the service of the United States Navy by a man both kindly and good humored, possessed of more than ordinary powers

of observation, and well balanced. Admiral Rodman is not a fire-eating sea dog who thinks the navy should be held high above all other earthly things, and that we in the best of all goods. His loyalty to the service is unshakable, but he is a cicer-headed man, with the good of his country and of all humanity at heart. He believes in an adequate navy, and frankly expresses his belief, but he holds no brief for imperialism. It is not until his last chapter that the Admiral gives himself over to an argument in support of a strong navy.

It is interesting to know that lack of observation, and well balanced. Admiral Rodman is not a fire-eating sea dog who thinks the navy should be held high above all other earthly things, and that we in the best of all goods. His loyalty to the service is unshakable, but he is a cicer-headed man, with the good of his country and of all humanity at heart. He believes in an adequate navy, and frankly expresses his belief, but he holds no brief for imperialism. It is not until his last chapter that the Admiral gives himself over to an argument in support of a strong navy.

Very attractive the admiral makes the Territory of Alaska, with its most wonderful, beautiful and diversified scenery. In all, the author has spent eight summers in Alaska and would like to spend as many more.

The yarns are written just as they would be told, in the easiest style and the most unaffected manner imaginable.

## In Prince Hal's Time

**Tod of the Fens,** by Elmer Whitney. New York: Macmillan. \$2.25.

TO PERCEIVE an actual need among books for younger readers, they promptly to set about supplying this need—here is an achievement not within the reach of everyone. Yet a definite case in point is that of Miss Elinor Whitney, who has lately published her first book, "Tod of the Fens." Connected as she is with a bookshop which caters primarily to younger readers, Miss Whitney knows her public, knows what is available in the field of juvenile historical fiction, knows what sudden and cavernous gaps are there. Through painstaking and leisurely study, then, she prepared her groundwork for this merry tale of that old-world Boston in the days when Henry V was still Prince Hal and given to practical jokes.

From the moment of our first meeting with Simon Gough, who collected the toll at the St. Botolph Gate, until the last, when we are looking on at the great fair held on Corpus Christi Day in the shadow of the Boston "Stump," we move amidst the sights and sounds and smells, the work and the play, of a time almost fabulously remote from our own. Yet in Miss Whitney's hands it becomes both vivid and plausible. Though her older readers at least may be conscious of the details of mediæval living, this setting remains

subordinate to matters of plot and characterization.

As we pursue the story we are learning, with no effort of our own, a great deal about fifteenth century England: what they ate, how they dressed, what songs they sang. We are learning the conditions of trade, and something of the hazard of being a little girl in Boston when envious "Easterlings," black and mysterious, may kidnap the daughter of the Mayor of Staple. We are learning much about those bands of good-natured, usually harmless ruffians who inhabited the wild fen country and ventured into the town only when least expected.

As for the plot, it is well constructed. Not until the last chapter will some readers suspect what precisely did happen to that huge iron-bound chest which ordinarily held the town's money. Prince Hal had a part in it, we know, because we saw him conceal the keys in that spot where Johanna later found them. We believe, too, that Tod was not entirely ignorant of what was going forward. Indeed we are continually aware of him moving in the distance, pulling all the strings from which the others are merely dangling puppets. Our one grievance is that we are not given an opportunity to be better acquainted with Tod, an engaging young vagabond. For, after all, the book is named for him.

The illustrations by Warwick Goble have caught the mood of the tale and add much to our enjoyment.

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

### Two Books for July

AS WE have intimated, we are not a member of the cheering section for book clubs, believing it better that people should choose their own reading matter. Nevertheless, it is inevitable that the learned editors of these paternal organizations should select sometimes books worthy of endorsement. It happened that for July both the Literary Guild of America and the Book of the Month Club have hit on such books.

The offering of the Book of the Month Club is "Bambi," a Tale from the Vienna Woods by Felix Salten, an Austrian whose writings are unknown to most English-speaking readers, at least in the United States.

This is said to be the first time he has been translated into English.

His prologue is Whittaker Chambers, whose version has the appearance of being faithful. Simon & Schuster are the publishers, and by virtue of the distinguished endorsement the first edition is 75,000 copies.

Mr. Galsworthy, who recently joined the army of literary introducers, provides the ineluctable foreword, in which he says, "For deficiency of perception and essential truth I hardly know any story of animals that can stand beside this life study of a forest deer.... Clear and illuminating, and in places very moving, it is a little masterpiece."

"Bambi" was inspired, and said trembling, "There is another who is over us all, over us and over him."

"Now I can go," said the old stag.

"I think so," Bambi said in a whisper.

"Then speak," the old stag commanded.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## An American Anthology

**W**HEN some of us were children, we used to play a game which involved prolonged speculation on the part of each, in order to answer the question: "If all the flowers or all the toys or all the books in the world were destroyed except only one which you would choose out from all the rest to remain, which one would that be?" As I sat looking at my rows of books the other day, this old question came back to me in whimsical remembrance, then quickly, surely, flashed the answer: "An American Anthology."

There it stands with its two gray covers—the work which Edmund Clarence Stedman, after years of study and labor in compilation, finally published in the first year of the century, 1900. Then it was hailed by connoisseurs as a bright star on America's literary horizon. Yet the constant and deserved admiration which it called forth then, and which it continues to attract in the present day, is as the wind that blows upon the shining iceberg. The unseen currents which guide the destiny of that iceberg are deep in the sea. So it is with the "American Anthology." For its very existence is contingent upon and inspired by the surging growths of America.

The structure of the work is guided by the history of America, the poems being divided into "lyrical periods," beginning with the year 1787, or, more generally speaking, the last quarter of the eighteenth century, preceding William Cullen Bryant and his contemporaries. Those were stern days which accompanied the founding of the United States; but then, as ever, there was sown the heart of man. From a prison fortress one looked out upon the dawn and the skies of morning and wrote of a banner spangled with stars. Yes, there was poetry then. The golden strain, in rare sequence, has linked schools of thought, races of men and hearts of humanity since the world began.

Those early days of the Republic were given, as were the Colonial days before them, largely to the stern necessities of living. The air was to wrestle with, like the chill of a New England spring. Yet along at the base of the rocks blossomed a rugged little fringe of song. For example, Philip Freneau sang of "The Wild Honeyuckle," "To a Honey Bee," and the "Caty-did." And here you will find, as you turn the pages of the first gray volume, that old ballad of "Darby and Joan," also the best of all the bird songs which American poets captured from their native air—Alexander Wilson's "Blue-Bird."

As the land increased in the prosperity born of peace, Bryant, wonderful and precocious, gave forth his wealth of song: the name of the Father of American Poetry was surrounded by such lesser names as Fitz-Greene Halleck, Joseph Rodman

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

I

IN ALL probability an artist sees a foreign country in a more intimate way than does the tourist. In the first place, he haunts the hidden places and remains long enough for his contact with native and countryside to become close; after which he is able to appreciate architecture and landscape better than the next man whose observation has been more superficial.

In drawing a sketch for her etching, called Fuenterribia, Beatrice Levy had a rare experience. Hearing of an interesting hermitage far up the mountain, she and a companion, in mid-afternoon, set out in search of it. The Basque people are so gentle and kindly that they neither fence nor wall in their farms, so Miss Levy was able to cut across meadow and

## An Artist in the Basque Provinces

field in a direct line to her destination. Half-way up, she saw a little village with roads climbing the mountain in a rhythmic way, which induced her to linger and draw the sketch for Fuenterribia. Then she pressed on to the hermitage, but on finding it her curiosity was diverted by the sound of the most entrancing music. Climbing higher and nearer the music, she reached a level field on the crest of the mountain. Here some bagpipes and an accordion were being played, while on the green were four groups of young people, dancing joyfully. There was nothing stilted about their movements, for they danced with the quick up and down gestures of the arms and the jerky steps which characterize the Spanish dance. Add-

ing to the beauty of this unusually animated scene, the sun was setting and into the glowing distance melted tier after tier of purple mountains.

Miss Levy and her friend loitered until it was quite dark and, lest their way might be lost if they returned across the fields, they were obliged to follow a long road which was slightly white in the moonlight. Although the hour was late when they arrived at their hotel, they were compensated by that memory of the Basque dance in the mellow sunset.

Another time, while wandering aimlessly, the artist came upon the end of a little lane, where an old woman sat sewing on her quaint doorstep, shaded by heavy-leaved trees. The subject had great appeal, yet the artist doubted the wisdom of

remaining, for children were playing in the vicinity and usually the presence of children is no aid to a person who sketches. But Miss Levy decided she would make the effort and was happy to find that the children, although friendly and franky curious, were not disturbing. As for the old lady, she just sewed on, never moving from her doorstep, which gave Miss Levy ample opportunity to produce charming etching, "The Basque Doorway."

Beatrice Levy is one of Chicago's foremost etchers. After finding a worthy motif, she carefully draws and composes her plates. Her prints possess charm, rhythm, and strength and a satisfying, enduring beauty. She frequently expresses herself, too, in the difficult medium of the colored etching.

## True Eloquence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN AMERICAN philosopher once

wrote, in effect, that what one

is may speak so loudly that lis-

teners cannot hear what he utters

by word of mouth. The observation

refers to the fact that the faults in

one's character may stand out so

plainly that his words have little

effect because of the insincerity of

declarations which are not confirmed

by his mode of living. And the say-

ing hints the wisdom of thinking and living rightly before attempting

much for the world's reformation.

In Christian Science true elo-

quence is understood to be the

expression of right thinking, be it

given out in one's attitude, acts,

writings, or oral word. And the

basis for right thinking is the spiri-

tuality taught and demonstrated by

Christ Jesus and reiterated through-

out the writings of Mary Baker Eddy,

the Discoverer and Founder of this

Science of Christianity. These writ-

ings are in strict accord with the

inspired teachings of Holy Writ, and

are of inestimable value to mankind,

because when accepted and practiced

in daily life they empower one with

practical righteousness and lead to

success and harmony in all one's

activities.

This is especially noticeable in

religious, social, educational, and

commercial relations in which pub-

lic speaking is required for the pur-

poses of mutual encouragement and

progress. In all these connections

eloquence, the sincerity of thought

and speech based on wisdom, Truth,

and Love, is much required for illus-

trating the advantages of true

knowledge, good will, brotherly

regard, honesty, good faith, health,

and harmony.

Learning through Christian Sci-

ence how to practice these virtues

fearlessly and joyfully, one sees that

true eloquence employed for the

common good comes from under-

standing and power. Pointing to

several essentials for the work of

her followers, she says with elo-

quent appeal, "But let us work more

earnestly in His vineyard, and ac-

cording to the model on the mount,

bearing the cross merrily along the

rugged way, into the wilderness, up

the steep ascent, on to heaven, mak-

ing our words golden rays in the

sunlight of our deeds." In partial

paraphrase of the philosopher's say-

ing it can be said of the practical

student of this Science who sin-

cerely lives its precepts, What you

are speaks so eloquently that I

clearly hear what you say.

may be faint as compared with the

eloquence of Jesus, of Paul, and of

Mrs. Eddy, yet, grateful acknowl-

edgment of the source of all true

eloquence will increase one's ability

to speak the truth successfully be-

cause of the honesty of one's thought

and the conviction that ability is not

a personal gift. Mrs. Eddy writes of

this quality in "Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 88):

"Eloquence re-echoes the strains of

Truth and Love. It is due to inspira-

tion rather than to erudition." And

on the next page, in showing that

God is the source of all true expres-

sion, she says: "Mind is not







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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Youth at the Ballot Box

THERE was a time when young people were easily rallied to the defense of certain political candidates. Without giving any consideration to platforms or policies, these young people would march down the streets of their respective cities, carrying red, white and blue umbrellas, and singing campaign songs as they swung along. That day is gone. The young people of today are not so easily led into political mass movements. They are not afflicted with political sectionalism. The old soap-box haranguer of former days makes no appeal to them. Campaign pictures of candidates make no impression whatever on their thinking.

It is more true today than ever before that young people are exercising an intelligent interest in political issues. Every year scores of debates are held in high schools, academies, colleges and universities on questions of political or semi-political import. These questions deal with such problems as war debts, arbitration, peace, the Monroe Doctrine, immigration, the protection of foreign investments and national prohibition. This awakened interest in political issues on the part of these young people means that party platforms will be carefully scrutinized and the records of candidates will be examined for whatever light they throw upon the major social and civic concerns of the Nation. It is doubtless true that formal party declarations are read and studied and intelligently discussed more among those who are just entering into their voting heritage, than among those who have been casting their ballots over a long period of time.

There is something about the Republican candidate for President that will make a tremendous appeal to the youth of the land. Mr. Hoover's victory at Kansas City was a victory over political "standpatters." Youth instinctively revolts against the grinding regularity of any political process that functions for the selection of candidates without regard for the issues of any given campaign. When Mr. Hoover forged to the front in the balloting of the Republican convention there was brought to pass right then and there a circumstance that made and that will continue to make a favorable impression upon the thinking of a vast number of first voters. These young people interpreted Mr. Hoover's victory as an insurgent thrust at party regularity and political utilitarianism. And youth is insurgent.

Moreover, a considerable number of the young people of today feel the urge toward a larger and more inclusive international fellowship. What could be more natural than their ready response to the candidacy of a man who knows world conditions as they have seldom been known by any single individual and who has behind him an unparalleled record of humanitarian service? Youth, impatient with the blatant nationalism that glories in isolation, sees in Mr. Hoover a champion whom they are glad to follow. They like the brand of patriotism preached and practiced by the Secretary of Commerce.

Moreover, the political liberalism of youth does not find its social counterpart in license as opposed to law. Those who believe that the young people of the United States are going to the polls in November to vote for a return to the days of the saloon are due for an awakening. There is no likelihood of them doing any such thing. That they will vote for the candidate who stands for law and order is a foregone conclusion,

### Regulating Trusts

THE fact that the Investment Bankers' Association of America has been giving serious thought to the question of investment trusts should lead the governmental authorities to pause and give consideration. Because some promoters of alleged investment trusts have not strictly complied with the moral law is no final argument of the need of a special statute to cover investment trusts. Recommendations for the regulation of such financial corporations have been placed before the legislatures of New York and of New Jersey. It is possible that similar recommendations will be made in other states as the volume of the business of investment trusts begins to expand.

The Investment Bankers' Association estimates that the amount handled by investment trusts in the United States is in excess of \$800,000,000 and is growing rapidly. For the most part, it is safe to assume, these funds are adequately cared for. That the bulk of the trusts have come safely through the market deflation of this spring and summer should speak well for their strength. The investment bankers, through their investment trusts committee, have drafted a report on the subject which recommends the extension of the statute of frauds to these classes of corporations rather than the adoption of a blue-sky act prescribing specified forms. There is a concession to the investment trust idea in this report, and it is rather generally agreed that such a conservative view of the issue should in the last analysis prevail.

There is nothing to be gained by imposing specific restrictions against an investment trust. Such restrictions are apt to be unreasonable unless they are of a nature that they can with

justice be applied to all investment undertakings. A frauds statute, such as already exists, is more equitable and it is conceded by authorities it can with as great facility be applied to the investment trusts as to any other type of corporation engaged in selling securities to investors. The bankers' association is inclined to the view that the Martin Fraud Act in the State of New York may be held as an admirable example of the kind of law other states might well adopt in the present instance.

Management, it is conceded, plays an important part in the operations of an investment trust. Therefore, it is proper that investors shall receive adequate information regarding the type of management and such details of its activities as consistently can be divulged without hampering the effectiveness of a trust. In this regard the management of investment trusts would be placed upon the same plane as the management of any financial or industrial corporation. "Rigid discrimination and severe analysis," it is intended, are needed at this point. The fact that the managements of many of the leading investment trusts are meeting the demand halfway would indicate a sincere desire on the part of the best interests to promote the operation of investment trusts along lines calculated to aid commercial needs and to protect small investors. The more such desires are manifested, the quicker will the atmosphere be clarified.

### China Under Tutelage

DISTANCE lends to the view, in the study of history, even more of distinctness than enchantment. The vision of the observer close to the event must take in, perforce, so much of picturesque detail that usually he fails properly to gauge the one centrally important point: for him, the trees conceal the woods. None on the field of Naseby recognized that battle as really bringing in England's Protectorate. They saw Prince Rupert's overzealous charge and heard the clattering roar of the psalm-singing Ironsides, as they swept on to victory, but not the whisper of the leaf which Dame Clio was turning in her thick ledger. It may be doubted if any one of "the signers" of a certain famous gathering in Philadelphia's old State House, realized that he had helped to usher in a new nation—and to pass on a potent hint to several old ones! Who was there that guessed, in 1914's mid-September, that the fighting along the Marne already had determined which side would emerge victorious from the world contest, then but opening?

So, again, on a day last June, when the gates of Peking swung open to the Shansi troops, forming the advance guard of the Nationalist forces, not many, the world around, adequately appreciated the significance of the incident. For some see in it the close of what Dr. Sun Yat-sen set as the first portion of his much-written-of "Peoples Platform": the military period. If this interpretation is correct this would involve the opening up of the second period—that of tutelage—which of necessity must precede actual and nation-wide constitutionalism.

It is not to be assumed, of course, that, from this time forward, all the entries in China's diary will be only peaceful in sort, educational and economic. Happenings of military kind will undoubtedly persist for a while at least. As was emphasized at the outset, the bounds of historic development are not crisp and clear, but blurred confusingly. It is only in considerable retrospect that such things show themselves neatly compartmented. Moreover, even at that, it will require a further testing of patriotism and selfishness before today's harmony among the three chieftains—Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Chiang—may safely be regarded as permanent.

Meanwhile the governmental group at Peiping (to use the recently announced name for Peking) is sure of itself and powerful enough to enforce its authority. Even now its subordinates are at work throughout the vast Chinese State, building up the popular machinery—the use of which, however, is to be taught only through long experience. For this time, what amounts to a party dictatorship is to administer the country, improve industrial conditions, and educate the people, politically. Nanking is to be the capital, for it is there that Dr. C. T. Wang, the new Foreign Minister, has invited the powers to send their representatives. There are to be a half-dozen regional political districts, federated under Nanking's control. English has yielded to Chinese as the official language of the Maritime Customs Service. The Finance Minister, T. V. Soong, with the aid of native bankers and commercial leaders, is completing the details of a national economic policy. Armies are to be demobilized as the situation warrants, and new employment found for the hundreds of thousands of ex-soldiers in the fields of national construction. Trade, it is claimed, is to be fostered, production increased, transportation developed, education spread.

What the world is particularly interested in is whether what it is watching is an earnest and honest attempt to effect the political and cultural metamorphosis of China-in-chaos to an ordered and stable modern state.

### Railway Passenger Business

THE railways, in facing a constantly decreasing volume of passenger business, are entering upon a new era. Never before, since rail transportation was inaugurated, has there been a definite downward trend in any form of business moved by the railroads. There have been temporary peaks and recessions, but the general trend has been upward to new records every few years.

Since 1920 the passenger business has been subjected to a gradually declining volume, both in total number of passengers and in passenger revenues. This trend has been accelerated in the last two years to a point where many carriers are facing revenue losses as great as 10 per cent, in comparison with the earnings of a year ago. When it is realized that last year's reports showed similar decreases from the previous year, the apprehensions of the rail managers can easily be perceived.

It is, of course, apparent that the cause is the growing use of motorcars, in so far as the pleasure, and to an extent the business, travel is con-

cerned. The steamships enter into the picture to a growing extent also, their low-rate European tours having taken a considerable potential business from the railroads.

Competition between the rail lines for the passenger travel which remains to them is causing an added loss from passenger operations, for trains are growing in weight with the addition of luxuriously appointed cars, while the number of passengers grows progressively fewer on the majority of long-distance trains. If definite proof of this is needed, the traveler can test it by applying for a seat or lower berth on a "crack" train and see how easily it may be obtained. Many trains are being operated for lower-berth passengers only, thus utilizing only 50 per cent of the potential capacity of the train. The short-haul business is carried on at a loss. It is almost nonexistent. The Erie Railroad recently pointed out that its local trains, even into New York, in some instances earned only 57 cents a mile.

How long the railroads will continue to face their losses without making a concerted effort to build up a new business to replace that which is gone is not now apparent. The introduction of "de luxe" coaches, the greater utilization of cut-rate excursions in which the traveler is permitted to use Pullmans, the development of tours in which rail, motorcoach and water lines are co-ordinated, all are being tried. The phenomenon of a steadily decreasing business is something new in rail transportation. It remains to be seen whether or not the railroad managers are capable enough salesmen to present their wares to a buying public in such a manner as to build up a business to replace, in part, that which has left the rails forever.

### The Orchestra in the Outdoors

ORCHESTRAL instruments, the smaller the volume of their sound, the greater the reach of their music, if the evidence of the concerts in the Lewisohn Stadium, New York, may be taken as proof. Those of the string family especially, though diminished their power when played out of doors, seem to carry better than they do in inclosed spaces, and to charm listeners all the surer for their quiet persuasiveness and insinuation.

The woodwinds, piped upon in the open air, recall the time of their first bucolic use, nobody knows how many centuries ago; their sonority, refined and varied by the breeze, disclosing a beauty that will neither analyze nor classify. The brasses, rampant and exultant, give an illusion of awe less startling and of might more impressive than they do in a roofed auditorium, however vast its dimensions. The percussion group, ordinarily tending to obliterate the finer shades of tone of violin, flute and horn, becomes more purely pulsative; kettle-drums, cymbals, tambourine and xylophone, these assert rhythm, when acoustically unconfined, without destroying melody.

A new idea, then, of the orchestral masters a listener comes into, from hearing their works performed in the bowl, if the designation may be borrowed from Yale and Hollywood, of the College of the City of New York. Beethoven's nine symphonies, accordingly, double to eighteen, Weber has second thoughts about his overture to "Freischütz," "Euryanthe" and "Oberon," Wagner rewrites the preludes to "Lohengrin," "Tristan" and "Meistersinger," Strauss reconsiders the adventures of Don Juan and the pranks of Till Eulenspiegel, Debussy tells of another afternoon and of Faun No. 2, and Stravinsky represents Pétrouchka in a changed mood, portraying him in a humor more appropriate, perhaps, to his moonlight serenades than has been possible under the conditions of the theater or the concert hall.

Should somebody ask why the same old pieces are offered by the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra in summer as in winter, the voice of the Nation. Good citizens support the Government's national defense program, which consists in the maintenance of what is deemed a sufficient number of trained men and armaments, only because they consider adequate military and naval preparations capable of averting foreign aggression—should there be any.

Now then: If the War Department manages military affairs in connection with the Government's national defense program—which it does, according to the authority cited heretofore—then its purpose is to maintain peace and avert war.

In view of this fact, it is very obvious that the War Department exists not for the purpose of dealing with war, as its name might indicate, but for the purpose of sponsoring good will and fellowship.

I suggest therefore that the War Department be renamed, that it be called the Peace Department. In this era of enlightened individuals a War Department is nothing more than a remnant of barbarism. The Secretary of War should also give up his present cognomen. He could just as easily, and certainly more logically, be called the Secretary of Peace.

The United States Government professes high ideals of peace. This being the case, it behoves our Nation to put these ideals into practice, to exemplify them before the world.

The step I suggest would harm nobody and do good to everybody.

FREDERICK LOFTIN BROOKS,  
Tulsa, Okla.

### Random Ramblings

Henry Ford sent John D. Rockefeller Sr. a Ford sedan as a birthday remembrance. That is interesting, but if he had sent some other make that would have been news.

Now that the Democratic nominee has declared his position, perhaps his campaign song will be changed to "Yeast Side, Wet Side."

It is said that a joke will travel around the world in sixty-seven days. Some of them seem to be well-seasoned globe trotters.

The full dinner pail was a popular slogan in McKinley's campaign. A better one today might be "A full gas tank."

One sometimes wonders how folks got along a few years ago when there were no new model horses to be had each spring.

Aviators are now playing golf in the air. Fore! This seems to make a fifth direction in which to look.

These fine warm days DUST is about all many radio fans get on their set.

And now for the best kind of farm relief—good crop weather.

Now the mower mows the hay and puts it in the mow.

Modern opportunity uses the mailing list.

V

FROM Delhi to Agra the distance is 125 miles and it is covered in three hours by the fast Punjab Express which includes through carriages from the Kashmir border and the Simla Hills to Calcutta and Bombay. It is a finely equipped train, and its engine drivers, like the machinery over which they have charge, come from England. Some of these drivers are paid in the neighborhood of \$100 a week, while their firemen—receive but \$4 or \$5.

However, few people would undertake to refute the contention that a European who drives a locomotive year in and year out in India earns all he is paid. But if he is thrifty he can go home after a few years and settle comfortably in a little cot in Kent or Devon, there to become a husbandman on a small scale, or perhaps the chief engineer of the village gas works. Anticipations of that will sustain him through many a hot Indian day and the thick warmth of many a night's run across the plains of Rajputana or the United Provinces.

Thus far on the route across India the topography of the country has varied little. Though the hot weather is but commencing, there is aridity everywhere. The soil seems parched and only the fresh green of the scattered trees reminds that April is yet young. Except for these trees the aspect resembles that of the southwest section of the United States. Not a patch of grass shows itself anywhere. The dust comes in through the open windows of the carriage until it lies like a thick blanket over everything.

At each stopping place coolies with brushes and dustcloths attack it, but after a few miles more it is as thick as ever. The temperature beneath the station awnings ranges from 100 to 110, and the sun blazes with an intensity unknown anywhere else in the world at this latitude. The restaurant car is not appealing, but the occasional station refreshment rooms, with their closed shutters and plentiful electric fans, offer welcome relief.

At every stop the third class passengers pour forth to seek the water tanks thoughtfully provided for them everywhere and to patronize the native water carriers. For here water is king, receiving the homage paid by the traveler across the Sahara or in the Mojave Valley. Each platform is a kaleidoscope of color as the scudding hordes of variegated natives weave restlessly about during the long taries.

This is the land of the erstwhile powerful Moghul emperors, of whom one of the most powerful built the thing that brings every world traveler to Agra, the thing that some of us have dreamed of gazing upon since the picture of it gripped the fancy in the school-day geographies. Indeed, one approaches Agra, when at last one's day comes to do so, with something of the emotions one feels as one rides across the Roman Campagna for the first time, or entrants at Williams for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

For at Agra the matchless Taj Mahal, the architectural climax of human achievement! And so one does not object to the dust and the blazing sun and the long train rides and the monotony of the changeless northern Indian landscape; having already, clearly limned in fancy, visions of the flawless, compelling, never-to-be-forgotten beauty that shall repay all one's waiting.

The station at Agra is, like most of the others in the smaller cities of India, near the British military quarters. The hotels are two miles away, and the Taj Mahal is four miles beyond on the banks of a river which is nearly dry in the hot season. Between the two European hotels

### Friend India

By MARC T. GREENE

and the great memorial there is more of that pleasant countryside which, about Delhi, is so reminiscent of England. The highway is broad and splendidly shaded. Expansive villas of British officials lie comfortably along it and an excellent golf course is near by.

As they say in England, the Britisher "does himself well" in the ancient land of the Moghuls. Native traffic officers in khaki and scarlet turbans, heedless of the blazing sun, stand erect and motionless at each turning of the road, saluting politely whenever a European drives past. The ubiquitous bullock cart of India passes leisurely along, sometimes with a red-curtained canopy concealing Indian women. Now and then stolid, indifferent camel drivers softly upon the smoothly graveled way, unconcerned equally with motorcar, ghat or pedestrian.

Then the clusters of trees group themselves closer and the landscape begins to suggest some royal estate. There are broad reaches of parklike lawns and even rows of noble growths with splendid vistas between them. Along one of these vistas presents the eye wavers to rest in the distance upon a minaret which gleams in the sunlight like the snow upon some distant mountain peak. Then there come into view another and another, and finally a perfect dome, white as sea foam, in its swelling curves fair to look upon as the Florentine, in its ethereal delicacy like to something that floats in the air. The driver turns and points with his whip, uttering never a word. For words were useless here. Yonder is the Taj Mahal!

The dome, the four minarets and the upper part of the gleaming structure come into view above the trees. I alight now and approach reverently, for does not an atmosphere invest a thing whose beauty is flawless? And so, losing sight of the objective for a moment, I come to the gateway through the red sandstone walls surrounding the expansive park which wreathes itself about the Taj Mahal. Across an open space is a noble archway like the latrine. The restaurant car is not appealing, but the occasional station refreshment rooms, with their closed shutters and plentiful electric fans, offer welcome relief.

At every stop the third class passengers pour forth to seek the water tanks thoughtfully provided for them everywhere and to patronize the native water carriers. For here water is king, receiving the homage paid by the traveler across the Sahara or in the Mojave Valley. Each platform is a kaleidoscope of color as the scudding hordes of variegated natives weave restlessly about during the long taries.

Long I stand here, striving to realize the marvel of this wonder in marble, thinking at last upon the hundreds of the great and the thousands upon thousands of the unknown who have stood there too. What have been their impressions? What has it meant to each? Can its glory have failed to reach a single one, from whatever land or race he came? I am sure it cannot have failed!

And now it is best to proceed slowly to various parts of the grounds, themselves only less beautiful and well maintained than the glorious Taj itself, and from them to gain new perspectives, each holding added vision of beauty. Then, approaching, the wonder of such inlay work in marble as exists nowhere else in the world discloses itself, together with such abstruse carvings as must have been taken no inconsiderable part of the twenty years of labor which served to bring to completion the Taj Mahal.

Birds and flowers, perfect in shape and vivid in realism, carved of semiprecious stone, are so accurately inlaid as to seem part of the white marble itself; and the intricate molding of the stone under the hammer and chisels of master craftsmen is not less perfect. Charm is everywhere, blending with colossal size and dimensions magnificent. Grandeur does not overburden delicacy nor bulk overwhelm beauty, for every element of the things the masters of the centuries have striven for in the practice of the building art is blended in perfect balance in the flawless rhythm of "poem in marble" at Agra.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science